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Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended February 3, 1900:

Santiago.—A total of 28 deaths has been reported for this period, an increase of 7 over the preceding week, the principal causes being as follows: Malarial fevers, 5; pneumonia, 3; heart disease, 3; intestinal diseases, 2; uremia, 2; different causes, 13; total, 28. Population, 43,000; mortality, 33.86.

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants continues to be good. Malarial fevers prevail extensively, but are of a mild character. Pneumonia, as a result of influenza, causes some deaths.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 4 deaths from the following causes: Bronchitis, 1; malaria, 1; chronic enteritis, 1; atresia, 1. No yellow fever or smallpox reported; weather dry and cool, and sanitary condition improving.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no deaths or anything of interest.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
St. John, N. B., February 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that smallpox is quite prevalent in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Respectfully,

PETER B. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

Hon. T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900:

One case of smallpox and 1 of typhus fever are reported. Dr. Hope, medical officer of health for Liverpool, informs me that it is very difficult to trace these sporadic cases to their point of apparent origin. It is believed that they are not imported, but that the infection is conveyed by obscure routes from case to case. In regard to typhus, it is believed that the disease occurs quite frequently in a light and unorganized form in children; this also may be true in regard to smallpox, especially as the population at present is well protected by vaccination.

On February 1, I reported by cable that 44 Russian emigrants were

leaving this port on the Dominion Line steamship *Vancouver* for Halifax, and that I had reasons to believe that these emigrants were bound for points in the United States. The facts in the case in detail are as follows:

The *Vancouver* cleared from here for Halifax and Portland, Me. Her steerage passengers reached Liverpool upon the day of sailing. At the inspection I held up 44 Russian emigrants, booked for Portland, for disinfection. Whereupon the booking agents changed their port of debarkation to Halifax, and thus removed them from under my control. I am also informed that Russian emigrants in considerable numbers, bound for points in the United States, are being shipped via Halifax in order to avoid disinfection at the various ports of departure on this side. The British authorities do not require disinfection of the effects of any emigrants bound for Canada, and I would recommend that inspectors be stationed at the Canadian border, inasmuch as I believe that during the summer large numbers of emigrants, bound for points in the United States, will be shipped from here via Halifax and Quebec.

Twenty-one vessels cleared from this port during the week for the United States. Eight of these were cleared without inspection. The baggage of 88 Russian emigrants, bound for Portland, Me., via the Allen Line steamship *Numidian*, was disinfected and labeled.

The situation in regard to freight remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels were inspected and passed at this port during the week ended February 3, 1900. Wednesday, January 31, steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed, 1 steerage passenger and 2 pieces of large luggage, and Saturday, February 3, steamship *New York*, of the American Line, bound for New York, with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 198 steerage and 113 second cabin passengers and 88 pieces of large and 212 pieces of small luggage. Six steerage passengers were rejected, all for trachoma, and during the week I disinfected 14 pieces of large luggage, made up of old feathers and old bedding.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, February 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health. Bremen, and its vicinity, continue free from quaran-